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A
Short, Plain, and Exact

NARRATIVE

OF ALL THE

PROCEEDINGS,

RELATIVE

To the Two CONVICTS, lately Respited by
His MAJESTY, for the Trial of

Mr. *THOMAS PEIRCE*'s

Styptic Medicines,

And the TRUE CAUSES of his Disappoint-
ment shewn.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold by him at his House
near BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET,

MDCCLXVII.

308703.



A.

Short, Plain, and Exact

NARRATIVE, &c.

HAVING been called upon more than
H once, in the public papers, to give
the reasons, “Why, after two con-
“victs were at different times re-
“spited by his Majesty for the trial of my
“Styptic Medicines, the amputation was never
“performed;” and likewise, “to produce my
“proofs of their superiority to any other styptic
“ticks in the *Materia Medica*?” I find it
necessary (not only to gratify the curiosity of
the public, but to vindicate my own character,
and do justice to the Medicines) to take this
method of publishing an exact, true, and par-
ticular detail of every circumstance relating to
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the *affair* of the convicts; which I flatter myself will fully answer the two first purposes, and for the last, I shall annex such a number of uncontrovertible cases, supported and attested by such authorities, as I hope will silence for the future even malice itself.

The impossibility of conveying a narrative of such length (exclusive of the cases) through the channel of a news-paper, will appear to every reasonable and candid reader, and, I beg may be my excuse for levying this tax upon the public.

About the year 1761, I had the happiness to discover two powerful and valuable Styptic Medicines, capable, as I had the strongest reasons to believe, of stopping, not only bleedings of the smaller vessels, whether internal or external, but likewise those violent hemorrhages arising from the larger arteries being wounded, or divided in amputations. My presumption of their efficacy was founded upon a variety of experiments made upon the animal creation, in the presence of several gentlemen of the faculty.---An account of which see in the Appendix. These answering my most sanguine expectations, I wished to extend their salutary effects to the human species. With this view I sought after every opportunity of putting them to the severest trials, and among a great number of cases that offered (in every one of which they succeeded) there were some, internal
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nal ones especially, of so violent and stubborn a nature, as to have already baffled the utmost efforts of the *Regulars*. These successes only served to stimulate my desire to have a further proof made of their efficacy, by trying them on the larger arteries divided in amputations. But my prospect of having such a trial was indeed very remote; and what I could hardly ever expect to meet with, considering the light I stood in with the Profession; “*An illiterate “Mechanic, and a Quack!*” But rather animated than discouraged with these difficulties, I resolved, as the only resource I could think of, to make application to his Majesty for one of the convicts, then under sentence of death, in Newgate, upon whom the experiment might be lawfully made by cutting off his leg, and applying the Styptic only, instead of taking up the vessels in the usual way. This produced the following petitions.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

*The Petition of Thomas Peirce, Citizen of
London.*

May it please your Majesty,

HAVING been so happy as to discover a Styptic, capable (as I have the strongest reasons to believe) of stopping the most violent bleedings, even of the larger arteries, without
the

the painful assistance of the needle and ligature; I presume to introduce it to your Majesty's royal notice, humbly beseeching your gracious protection and assistance for the more effectually establishing so useful a remedy.

My presumption of its efficacy is founded on several experiments made on the smaller arteries of the human body, being the only opportunities I could obtain of trying it in that way; and confirmed by repeated trials on the brute creation, made under the greatest disadvantages imaginable to the Medicine.

Not to trouble your Majesty with a detail of the particular experiments, I shall only mention two, the most considerable, to wit:

The amputation of the hinder leg of a strong dog, and the amputation of the same limb of a full grown ass, both which were performed in the presence of several gentlemen of the faculty, (who have hereunto subscribed their names) and succeeded to their general satisfaction.

I was present when the amputation was performed on the ass,

T. Baker, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.

I was present at the amputation on the dog,
G. Martin, surgeon, Fenchurch-Buildings.

W. Louttit, present at the amputation on the ass.

Pupils and apprentices of St. Thomas's and
Guy's hospitals,

*John Turner, Charles Collins,
John Butcher, George Chandler,
Devereux Edgar, Richard Burton.*

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly requests that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order some experiment to be made upon the limb of any criminal already condemned to death, or to grant such other opportunity of demonstrating its efficacy to the publick, (which I humbly presume would be attended with the most salutary consequences to your Majesty's subjects in general, and particularly to the navy and army) as to your Majesty's royal wisdom shall seem fit.

I am, Great S I R,

Your dutiful Subject and Servant,

*Near Billiter-Square,
Fenchurch Street, London,*

Thomas Peirce.

May it please you Majesty,

WE the under-written, the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, do most humbly presume to recommend the above petition to your Majesty's consideration, upon a presumption that a trial of the same may prove of public utility.

*Thomas Challenor,
Henry Banks.*

Your petitioner, George Clippingdale, waterman, now under sentence of death in your Majesty's goal of Newgate, most eagerly embraces this opportunity of beseeching, in the most humble manner, your Majesty would be pleased to appoint him, if in your Majesty's wisdom he shall seem worthy of your royal mercy, for the subject of the above experiment, submitting cheerfully to risque a life, already forfeited to justice, upon so laudable an occasion, being the only atonement and satisfaction left in his power to offer his injured country.

George Clippingdale.

John Hopkins, uncle to the above convict.
John, Thomas, and Robert Clippingdale,
 Brothers to the above convict.

His Majesty was accordingly graciously pleased to reprieve this man for the experiment proposed, and gave orders to Lord Egremont, then Secretary of State, to acquaint the serjeant surgeons therewith, which his lordship did in the following letter.

Lord Egremont's *Letter to the Serjeant Surgeons.*

Gentlemen, *Whitehall, May 5, 1763.*

I AM commanded by the King to send you the inclosed petition of Thomas Peirce, of Billiter-Square; setting forth, that he has discovered a Styptic, capable, as he has the strongest

est reasons to believe, of stopping the most violent bleedings; the efficacy of which has been tried with success on the brute creation, in the presence of the surgeons who have set their names to the petition; and humbly praying, in order to demonstrate the efficacy of the above Styptic, that he may be permitted to try the experiment on the limb of some criminal under sentence of death: and George Clippingdale, now a convict in Newgate, having signified his consent to undergo the operation proposed, his Majesty has been pleased to reprieve him for a fortnight; but before the King declares his further resolution on this matter, it is his pleasure that you do, taking to your assistance any other gentlemen of the faculty, whom you shall judge proper, call upon the said Thomas Peirce, to state the experiment he intends to try, and that you do examine into the same, and report your opinion, as well to the said experiment itself, as to the utility to be derived therefrom. You will be pleased to make your report as soon as possible, the reprieve granted to George Clippingdale expiring on the 18th of this month.

I am, &c.

Egremont.

Notwithstanding, by the tenour of this letter the serjeants were directed to call upon *me* to state the experiment I intended to try; yet neither the serjeants themselves, or any person from

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them,

them, did ever call upon, or send to me, or make any enquiry what experiment I was desirous of having tried, or any such question. On the contrary, I waited on Mr. Hawkins the serjeant surgeon several times for this purpose, but could never obtain that favour.

On the 13th of May the serjeant surgeons made the following report to Lord Egremont.

*The Report of the King's Serjeant Surgeons to
Lord Egremont.*

My Lord,

WE his Majesty's serjeant surgeons, Messieurs Ranby, Hawkins, and Middleton, in obedience to your Lordship's command, having consulted together, and carefully considered of the proposals delivered to your Lordship by Mr. Peirce, for trying the efficacy of his new invented Styptic Medicine, upon the arteries of an amputated limb, for which purpose (if it should be judged proper to make such experiment) his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a reprieve to a convict in Newgate, humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that the proofs laid before them, in Mr. Peirce's proposals to your Lordship, together with the declaration of the extraordinary efficacy of this Medicine, are founded only upon experiments made upon the blood-vessels of brutes; that they know, from certain experience, that this kind of comparative evidence is often fallacious, and
incon-

inconclusive, there being in truth no precise analogy between the human arteries and the arteries of brutes, with respect to the violence of their bleedings, and the means necessary to stop them; as the hemorrhages from the arteries of brutes are in general stopped much more easily, and even frequently will stop of themselves, without any application whatever; on such experiments, therefore, made upon the brutes, they think there is not sufficient authority for them to recommend the making the experiment proposed in Mr. Peirce's petition, but if your Lordship should be pleased to direct, and Mr. Peirce would deliver a proper quantity of his Medicine to some of the surgeons of the hospitals, those gentlemen would soon have opportunities of making safe and sufficient experiments of its efficacy upon the smaller arteries of men, and if from such trials this Medicine appeared to have more efficacy than the present known stypticks have, there would then be proper foundation and encouragement to make further experiments upon the larger arteries, and the convict intended for the present experiment might, if thought proper, be preserved for the making of such trials as should at that time be judged satisfactory and important.

We are, &c.

May 13, 1763.

*J. Ranby,
C. Hawkins,
D. Middleton.*

The objections started by the serjeant surgeons in this report, *of the insufficiency of the experiments hitherto made, to warrant a trial of it upon the convict*, must, as every person will readily perceive, operate much stronger with the hospital surgeons. If any risk must be run in the experiment, it can admit of no dispute, whether it ought to be with a forfeited life, saved solely on that consideration, or with the life of an innocent person, with which, *no man nor authority have a right to sport*. However, the gentlemen above-mentioned, for reasons best known to themselves, thought fit to turn the affair out of its proper channel, by shifting it over to the surgeons of the hospitals, to be first tried by them, (which the serjeants well knew, if I am not misinformed, was more than they could answer to the *Laws* of their country) and thus effectually frustrated the King's most gracious intentions, both to the public and myself; his Majesty having declared that he would liberally reward me, if the experiment should succeed.

The preceding report of the serjeant surgeons being made to his Majesty, a second letter was sent from Lord Egremont to those gentlemen, specifying his Majesty's further pleasure, as follows :

Lord

Lord Egremont's *second Letter to the Serjeant
Surgeons.*

Gentlemen, Whitehall, May 18, 1763.

HAVING laid before the King your report, dated the 13th instant, with regard to the propofal made by Mr. Peirce, for trying the efficacy of his new-invented Styptic Medicines, upon the arteries of an amputated limb, I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty is perfectly fatisfied with the reasons you give for not making fuch experiment at prefent on the convict in Newgate, whom the King had been pleafed to reprieve with that view; and his Majesty entirely approving what you fuggelt of procuring a proper quantity of Mr. Peirce's Medicines to be tried in the hofpitals on the fmaller arteries of men, defires you will accordingly apply to Mr. Peirce for that purpofe, in cafe he fhould be willing to put into your hands fuch a quantity as you fhall judge fufficient to make the neceffary experiments with.

I am further to acquaint you, that as George Clippingdale, the convict in Newgate, is already reprieved on this occafion, the King has been graciously pleafed to determine that he fhall not now fuffer death, but that he fhall be transported for life, unlefs it fhall appear to you that there are fufficient grounds to preferve him here, in order to make any important trials of Mr. Peirce's Styptic. I am therefore to defire that
you

you will report to me, as soon as may be, your opinion of this matter, that I may receive and signify to the proper officers his Majesty's pleasure with regard to the final disposition of the convict above-mentioned. *I am, &c.*

Egremont.

It is here to be observed, that it was his Majesty's pleasure *that application should be made to me for my Medicines* : but no such application was ever made; on the contrary, I waited on the gentlemen of St. Thomas's, Guy's, Bartholomew's, and St. George's hospitals, and told them that I was willing to let them have the Medicines to make trial of, provided they would suffer me to be present when they were applied; but this could not be submitted to: Mr. Gataker indeed, at St. George's hospital, very candidly told me, he would give them a fair trial, if I would leave them with him; to which I should have had no objection, if they had not been before left at St. Thomas's hospital, where (as I am informed) they were analyzed in order to discover, if possible, the composition of them. However, in consequence of the last mentioned letter, the serjeant surgeons made their second report to Lord Egremont, as follows :

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*The Serjeant Surgeons second Report.**My Lord,*

WE are acquainted by Mr. Peirce, that he is willing to deliver a quantity of his Styptic Medicines to the surgeons of the hospitals, in order to have such experiments made with them, as to them shall seem proper; we have likewise seen and consulted with several of the surgeons of the hospitals, who, we find, have enquired carefully into the experiments, upon the merit of which Mr. Peirce's petition to his Majesty was founded, and they seem to apprehend those experiments of very little force and value. What effectual and safe trials may be made with the Medicines, they have now under consideration. We humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that in our own opinion, and upon our consultation with those gentlemen, we think it will be of no utility to the public to preserve the convict in Newgate for any experiment upon the subject. *We are, my Lord, &c.*

John Ranby,
C. Hawkins,
D. Middleton.

London, June 7, 1763.

'Though I could easily have disproved some passages in the above reports, especially the last, which were so unfavourable to me; yet, sacrificing resentment to prudence and to the public good,

good, I again applied to the surgeons of the several hospitals, in obedience to the instructions of the serjeants, but without effect, being every where refused, for want of a precedent from those gentlemen.

Being thus disappointed in my hopes, both of the Royal Bounty, and of establishing the reputation of my Medicines, I found myself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of joining the common herd of quack advertisers. This went the more against me, as I had always considered my discovery in a very different point of view, from their impotent impositions. — *They* have nothing else to recommend them to the notice of the public! — their effects will never do it! Whereas I wished for nothing so much as a fair and public *proof* of the efficacy of my Medicines, by the event of which I was willing they should stand or fall.

The public have now seen the causes of my first disappointment, and the little probability there was of my ever having it in my power to surmount the difficulties the serjeants had thrown in my way: I mean, of *making trial of the power of the Stypticks upon the larger arteries of a human subject*. But happily (as I then thought) for me, such a proof at last arrived in October, 1766, from Africa, in the following letter.

To Mr. THOMAS PEIRCE,

S I R,

DURING my abode in Bance-Island, on the River Sierraleon, in Africa, I received in April, 1766, a small quantity of your Styptic Medicines, from the house of Mess. Oswald, Grant, and Co. in London. On the 22d of May ensuing, I had the following opportunity of trying them, *viz.* Several of the negroe slaves washing in the river, a shark bit off the leg of one of the boys, a healthy young lad, about 19 years of age, near seven inches below the patella, and fractured the tibia so much that it projected half an inch from the fibula: Being called to the assistance of the surgeon of the island, we found amputation necessary to make a good stump; and thought the boy a proper subject to make an experiment upon. The necessary apparatus being ready, we proceeded according to custom, with this difference only, that instead of using the needle, *I applied your Powders on buttons of lint to the mouth of the vessels*, and gave the *Elixir as you direct*; keeping the tourniquet on, and the *needles in readiness if wanted*: but there was no HEMORRHAGE, and the third day we took off the dressing; when, instead of finding an ESCHAR, as was EXPECTED, we found a *good digestion* of LAUDABLE MATTER, and every FAVOURABLE SYMPTOM appeared. The patient had but

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four hours fever during the whole time, and the cure was finished by the common methods before I left the island. *I am Your's, &c.*

Gerard Teise.

P. S. As I am now in England, I am ready, if required, to give any further particulars.

As this seemed to obviate, at least so far, the grand objection of the serjeants, in their first report, *viz.* “Of there being in truth no precise analogy between the human arteries and the arteries of brutes, &c.” I thought myself sufficiently authorised to solicit another trial upon a convict.---Accordingly the following Memorial, Petition, and Mr. Teise’s letter, (in form of a certificate) were delivered to his Majesty.

To the KING’s most excellent Majesty.

The Memorial of Thomas Peirce, Citizen of London,

Most humbly Sheweth,

THAT your memorialist having discovered Styptic Medicines, which (from many experiments successfully made on the smaller arteries of the human body, and on the large ones of the brute creation) he had the strongest reasons to believe would be of the highest service to mankind, by stopping the most violent effusions

effusions of blood, from amputations or otherwise, without the use of the needle and ligature, which is always painful, and often fatal; did, in the year 1763, humbly petition your Majesty for your Majesty's gracious patronage.

That your Majesty was pleased, in consequence of the said petition, to respite George Clippingdale (then a convict in Newgate) in order that the experiment of the efficacy of the said Styptic Medicines might be made by amputating the leg of the said convict.

That your memorialist was prevented from giving a convincing proof of the efficacy of his Medicines, by a report of your Majesty's serjeant surgeons, delivered to Lord Egremont, in which they give it as their opinion, that the proofs your memorialist had laid before them, being only founded upon experiments on the blood-vessels of brutes, did not sufficiently authorise them to recommend the making the experiment proposed by your memorialist: but recommended to his lordship, that your memorialist should be directed to leave proper quantities of the said Styptic Medicines with the surgeons at the several hospitals, in order that the experiments of their efficacy might be made under their inspection, upon the smaller arteries of men, previous to the recommendation of them, in cases of more consequence and danger.

That your memorialist was willing to comply with the said request, and did actually leave a quantity of his Medicines at St. Thomas's hospital, but could never have an opportunity of seeing or hearing that any experiment was made, in consequence of the said opinion and desire of your Majesty's serjeant surgeons.

That your memorialist did likewise apply to the surgeons, of all the hospitals; who unanimously declared, that they would try the efficacy of the said Medicines, provided that your Majesty's serjeant surgeons would set them the example; but that they could not presume of themselves to make such trials, without the authority of the said serjeant surgeons to justify them.

That your memorialist has since been so happy as to have this Medicine tried upon a human subject; and that the most happy consequences resulted therefrom of which the annexed certificate will inform your Majesty.

Your memorialist therefore humbly conceives, That the same objections cannot lay against making an experiment upon the human body as before. He therefore humbly begs your Majesty will order such an experiment to be made upon the limb of some person already condemned to death, and if your Majesty, in your great wisdom shall think fit; that the operation

operation be publickly performed, by a person appointed by your memorialist, and that every gentleman of the faculties of physick and surgery shall have liberty to be present at the experiment, and to see the first dressings.

*From your Majesty's most dutiful
Subject and Servant,*

Thomas Peirce.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

*The humble Petition of the under-written
Petitioners,*

Most humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, now under sentence of death in your Majesty's goal of Newgate, most eagerly embrace the opportunity of beseeching, in the most humble manner, your Majesty would be pleased to appoint them, if in your Majesty's wisdom they should seem worthy of your royal mercy, for the subject of the above experiment, submitting chearfully to risk a life, already forfeited to justice, upon so laudable an occasion, being the only atonement and satisfaction left in their power to offer their injured country.

*Laurence Sweetman,
William Elliott,
Jacob Wood,*

The mark † of *John Benham.*

Upon which his Majesty was graciously pleased to give immediate orders for my having the liberty of chusing which of the four petitioners I thought fittest for my purpose, and the most deserving of mercy.

I fixed on the under-written petitioner, for the following reasons, *viz.* He was a Man of better character than any of the others, a father of three children, and his wife big with a fourth, and being a White-Smith by trade, the loss of a leg would be little or no interruption to the carrying on his business, and supporting his family.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of John Benham,

Most humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is a smith by trade, and now lies under sentence of death in your Majesty's goal of Newgate, for breaking and entering the house of Mr. James Bramble, and stealing goods to the value of ten shillings and six-pence. Wherefore your petitioner most humbly prays, that your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to order him for the subject to have one of his legs amputated, to have trial made of the efficacy of Mr. Thomas Peirce's Styptic Medicines thereon, and if it should be your Majesty's royal will to order him for the subject

subject of the above-mentioned experiment, he cheerfully submits to risque a life, already forfeited to justice, on so laudable an occasion.

June 8, 1767.

The mark † of *John Benham*.

This was immediately complied with, by the following order from the Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway.

St. James's, June 17, 1767.

Gentlemen,

JOHAN BENHAM now under sentence of death in Newgate, for House-breaking, having humbly petitioned the King to extend his royal mercy towards him, on condition of submitting to undergo an amputation of one of his limbs, in order to prove the efficacy of the Styptic Medicines discovered by Mr. Thomas Peirce, and his Majesty in hopes of the success of these Medicines, which may in their effects be of the greatest benefit to his subjects, having been graciously pleased to consent to the experiments being tried, and to promise his pardon to the said John Benham, on condition of his submitting thereto: I am therefore to signify to you the King's pleasure, that you should give orders for the removal of the said John Benham, on the 23d instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailey, where the experiment is to be performed; and as that is to be the condition of his obtaining his Majesty's
free

free pardon, I am also to add, that after the experiment is over, the said John Benham will no longer be considered to be in your custody, as his Majesty's free pardon will be signed in readiness, to be delivered as soon as it is known, that he has fulfilled the conditions on which it is to be obtained.

*I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. S. Conway.*

*Mr. Recorder of London, and The
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.*

The true copy of the order sent from Mr. H. S. Conway to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

I applied next to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, for their permission to make use of the Sessions-House, in the Old-Bailey, as being the most safe and convenient place to perform the operation in.

This also was very readily granted me; and Mr. Poney, the Lord-Mayor's sword-bearer, (whose privilege it is) added the further indulgence of an adjoining apartment to lodge the patient in, during the cure. Every thing seemed now to succeed to my utmost wish.—Nothing remained but to provide an operator.—For this purpose I addressed myself to two gentlemen of eminence in the profession, who, in some measure promised me their assistance. But on the 17th
of

of June, I was surpris'd with the following note from one of them.

Mr. ——— compliments to Mr. Peirce, on reconfideration muſt beg to be excuſed complying with the requeſt made to him this morning; and will not give Mr. Peirce the trouble of calling to-morrow.

Wednesday Evening, June 17, 1767, nine o'clock at night.

I applied then to two other gentlemen of eminence, who agreed to undertake the operation; but, to ſhelter them from the sneers of their brethren, and the reproaches or insults of the mob, they deſired “to have an authority under his Maſteſty's hand, for *their* being appointed the operators, with leave to publiſh the ſame if neceſſary.” A writing to this purport was immediately drawn up by Mr. Hume, and would have been laid before his Maſteſty the ſucceeding day, but on the next morning the following letter, ſigned by both the ſurgeons, was delivered to Mr. Hume; and by him laid before Mr. Conway.

S I R,

SORRY we are the ſhort time allowed did not afford ſufficient ſpace for thoſe reflections which have ariſen ſince we had the honour of waiting upon you, for though the letter you was ſo kind to read would effectually ſecure

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us from the illiberal reflections of a part, there nevertheless remain other objections, then unforeseen, of perhaps fatal consequence to our characters and persons. The being stigmatized as long as life with the name of Jack Catch the Surgeon, and the being exposed to the violent humours of the lowest class of which the mob is chiefly composed. The first of these is now grown common, and only waits 'till the operator is known for its application, The second is learn'd at the bar of public houses, where the most abandoned resort; some of whom have been heard to threaten the life, and to pull down the house of him or them who shall cut off the man's, leg, who they say had much better be hanged. Such are their ideas, which however absurd, are only to be overcome by superior force. It is with concern, that a regard to ourselves should cause us to decline an affair of public utility, and that you have received so much trouble from,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

*Sunday Morning,
June 21, 1767.*

The occasion of this sudden change in their sentiments arose intirely from the alarm and fright they were put into the preceding night, by the officious concern of one Mr. L---- an apothecary, in B---d-S-----t, who, to make more sure of success, artfully addressed himself to the lady of one of the gentlemen, whose
soft

soft nature, he thought, would be much more susceptible than her husband's, of the imaginary dangers and idle fears he intended to impress it with. He assured her "that there were
 "several parties of the mob, consisting of some
 "hundreds, then assembling in the parishes of
 "Spital-Fields and Shoreditch, who had declared their resolution, not only to put the
 "operator to death, but likewise to destroy his
 "family, and to pull his house to the ground." At the same time he begged the good lady to inform him who the other gentleman was, that he might go and ring the same alarm to him.

However futile and womanish these suggestions were, they operated sufficiently on the minds of the lady and gentlemen to produce the above letter.

Mr. Hume now asked me, if I chose to have the serjeant surgeons appointed to perform the operation? I answered, I had no objection to their being present at, or even performing the operation, provided it was done in public, before all the hospital and other surgeons that chose to attend; and as many friends of my own as I thought proper to invite: but that I would crave two days to determine with myself, *whether I could with propriety comply with his proposal of its being a private experiment.* This occasioned a second order to the sheriffs, &c. as follows:

St. James's, June 21, 1767.

Gentlemen,

I AM commanded to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, That John Benham under sentence of death in Newgate, who, by my letter to you of the 17th instant, was ordered to be removed from that goal, on the 23d of this month, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailey, where the experiment of the amputation of one of his limbs was to have been performed, be not removed from the said goal to the said Sessions-House, for that purpose, 'till further orders; but, that you give orders in the mean time to the keeper of Newgate, to suffer him to be removed to the press-yard for the benefit of the air.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. S. Conway.

*To Mr. Recorder of London, and The
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.*

The true copy of the order sent from Mr. H. S. Conway to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

When the two days were expired, which was on Tuesday the 23d, I waited on Mr. Conway, according to appointment, I was received by Mr. Hume, who informed me the serjeants attended

tended in another room, by the King's order, and that they had represented my business in such an unfavourable light, as to have greatly provoked Mr. Conway, at my presumption in troubling him with a second application, after I had made one of the same kind, at the time Lord Egremont was Secretary of State, and which had been dropped in consequence of the reasons alledged against it, by the serjeants in their reports, which were intirely to his Majesty's satisfaction. Soon after Mr. Conway himself came into the room, and by asking me, *what employment I had been bred to, and whether I had not made a former application, &c.* and other questions of the same kind, soon convinced me that the serjeants had been practising the same low methods to injure me in the opinion of Mr. Conway, as they had formerly made use of with Lord Egremont for the same purpose. I answered him in general, "*that had he done me the honour to have looked into the pamphlet I delivered him some time before, he would have found all those questions, as well as the serjeants objections, answered to his satisfaction.*" He then candidly owned he had never perused the pamphlet, but obligingly promised me he would read it with attention, and took his leave seemingly well pleased.

From the whole of the conversation that passed between Mr. Conway and me, I could clearly discover that I was once more obliged to my friends the serjeants for a defeat.---

Indeed

Indeed they still talked (as they had done before to Lord Egremont) of making private trials of them in the hospitals; but without my being present; to which they well knew I never would submit; and here the business ended.

They may now indeed triumph in their victory, having for the present effectually dashed all hopes of a public trial; and whatever they may *pretend* to have been *their motives*, yet the impartial and discerning part of mankind will be at no loss to assign the *real ones*. For my own part, I can with truth affirm, that their conduct towards me, both with Lord Egremont and Mr. Conway, has been mean and disingenuous (to say no worse of it) as I could prove if necessary, beyond their power to confute. For allowing one of their weightiest objections its utmost force, *viz.* “*that though it succeeded*
“*in one or more cases, it would require not less*
“*than twenty before they could recommend it to*
“*general practice,*” yet surely, this one might have been admitted as sufficient to authorise further trials; more especially as they were attended with no greater danger than every operation of the same kind is exposed to, every thing that was necessary to guard against the consequences of an hemorrhage having been carefully provided, least the Styptic should have failed.

After all the reader may very naturally ask, how the experiment came to drop this last time, when every thing seemed to go on so swingingly
in

in my favour, I confess, I cannot give him any further satisfaction than what I have delivered above, *viz.* The being disappointed in an operator, and the necessity there was of applying to the serjeants on that account, for however frivolous their objections may appear to every sensible and unprejudiced reader, yet certain it is they proved of weight enough to quash my business from the moment *they* interposed, at least, I can declare I know of no other.

I have now to the best of my knowledge and abilities performed the promise I made in the beginning of this narrative, *viz.* to give an exact, true, and particular account of every circumstance, relating to the affair of the convicts; and this I have done with such a scrupulous exactness, at least with regard to truth, that I can defy the wit or malice of man to impugn one sentence of it.

A P P E N D I X.

The following Experiments were made on Brutes:

AN incision made of an inch and a half in length, and the artery of the fore leg of a large dog opened at the same time; the hemorrhage instantly stopped without the needle, lint, or bandage, and the wound cured in six days.

An amputation of the hinder leg of the same dog began forty minutes past seven, and the hemorrhage stopped without the assistance of either needle, lint or bandage, and the beast in a sound sleep ten minutes before eight; he slept well all night, and ran about the house the next day. The cure was performed within three weeks.

An incision was made on the hinder thigh of an ass, five inches in length, and about two in depth; the hemorrhage stopped in a very short time. This experiment was made in the presence of some of the gentlemen belonging to St. Thomas's hospital.

An

An amputation of the hinder leg of a full grown healthy ass, made in the presence of near twenty gentlemen of the faculty, belonging to St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, &c. The hemorrhage stopped without the assistance of either Needle, lint or bandage, with very little loss of blood, and in a short time he went to rest, slept four hours and a half without the least restlessness, and in a fine perspiration the whole time; when awaked he had good spirits, as appears by the following circumstance, for when hoisted by the tackle, which was fixed into a small joist of the ceiling, the tackle gave way and the beast fell on the side the leg was taken from, he continued upon the floor, with a man's weight upon his body ten minutes at least, struggling all that time with his bare stump rubbing on the floor, till the tackle was fixed in a fresh joist; when that was done, he was hoisted so as to have a bearing on his three legs, not one drop of blood appearing all the while; as soon as this was over, he saluted the gentlemen with braying, and immediately had a hot mash, which he eat very heartily, in the presence of those gentlemen; he slept well all night, and was visited the three following days by near a hundred gentlemen of the faculty; the fourth day a poultice of bread and milk was applied to take off the coagulum, and the stump washed every other day (for the four following days) with a small quantity of the Powder dissolved in warm water. He soon became well with the common dressings.

On the 30th of December, 1763, we took a dog of a middling size, and full of flesh, (no ways prepared for the Operation) and made a longitudinal incision through the abdominal muscles, on the right side of the umbilicus, about four inches in length, through which we wounded the ilium, by puncture, something more than half an inch in length; we immediately made futures in the muscles, and as soon as that was done Mr. Peirce dissolved some of his Styptic Powder in water, and washed the wound, which in about three minutes stopped the bleeding and formed a strong coagulum or crust; we then stitched the skin together, and applied some of the Powder over all, after which we bound him up.

Mr. Peirce gave the dog, before the operation, about 30 Drops of the Elixir, and after it about 20 more; which caused him to sleep for near two hours after the operation. The dose was repeated about five or six hours after, and continued three times a day for the three following days, and twice a day for the two succeeding days, when he entirely left off the Elixir.

On the third day we took off the dressings and found good digestion of laudable matter, and every symptom of pain abated; and as there never appeared any symptoms of danger all the time, we could safely pronounce him out of danger on the third day; the wound being quite well, excepting the skin, which was not healed.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this 6th of January, 1764.

Richard Altree, in Tower-Street.

Joseph Morgan.

Continued success in these operations having fully convinced me of the value of the Medicines, I administered them without fear to many, who either through distress, or despairing of relief from the faculty, after repeated unsuccessful attempts to assist them, applied to me as to the last resource; and it is with pleasure I can affirm, that, as far as I know, no person has yet had the least reason to repent of their application.

Bleedings from the Stomach by Accidents from Strains, &c.

LONDON to wit, Thomas Whitelock of Old-Street-Road, near Hoxton-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Fellowship-Porter, maketh oath and faith, that in or about the month of November, 1762, being at work, he had the misfortune by a strain to break a blood-vessel, which caused him in a few days after to void blood, both by vomit and stool, and that he continued so to do 'till the month of August now last past, during which time he could find no sort of relief, that about the latter end of the same month of August, he began to use Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, and by taking one bottle was perfectly relieved from that malady, and has had no return.

Thomas Whitelock.

Sworn at Guildhall, London, the 16th Day of November, 1763, before me, Marshe Dickenson.

Henry Guye, Porter, living at Mr. Steel's, bookseller, in Rosemary-Lane, near Tower-Hill, London, in lifting a hogthead of Tobacco broke a blood-vessel, which caused him to spit blood many months after, and could find no relief, 'till he took two bottles of Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, whereby in ten days he was perfectly cured. In testimony whereof he hath set his mark, the 6th day of June, 1764.

The Mark † of *Henry Guye*.
Witness, *Henry Martin*.

To Mr. THOMAS PEIRCE,

S I R,

Cadiz, Oct. 10, 1764.

Agreeable to your request, and in regard to the general good of mankind, I think it incumbent on me to make known to you the great efficacy of your Styptic Elixir Medicine for inward bleedings, as far as I have proved it. Last April, having caught a cold in going on board the Nazareth, Capt. Bardwell (of whom, on reading your pamphlet, I bought a bottle of your Styptic Powder, and another of Elixir) in a few days I was obliged to take an emetic, which not operating so briskly as I expected, urged me to use the common method (a feather) to provoke a puking. This so distressed me, that one of the blood-vessels in my stomach burst: I was immediately attacked with a violent griping and uncommon sickness, and in a few minutes had a very great discharge downwards; after which I went to bed, but had

not

not well lain down before I was obliged to get up again, to do as before. As both evacuations were so very great, and not having for at least six days before eat any thing that could occasion such a copious discharge, I was curious to know what came from me, and on turning about was surprized to see that it was nothing but blood, not knowing before that a vein was burst in my stomach. Immediately I sent for your Styptic Elixir drops, but before I had time to mix them with wine I had another call, and the discharge of blood was so very great, that when I got up from off the close stool, I was not able to step to my bed, but obliged to throw myself on it. Not having any other wine but white, I dropped thirty drops of your Elixir in the quantity of a gill of it, which I drank off, and in a moment's time I felt it attack the ruptured part very smartly for about one minute, when immediately the griping and sickness, I thank God, ceased; for with his assistance, and your powerful Medicine, I lost no more blood after. I slept about half an hour, during which time I sweated immoderately. I then took thirty drops more, but did not feel any smart as before, and it threw me into another nap. Being convinced I was cured I took no more. In fact the last dose was needless, but fear urged me to take it. I must further tell you, that I lost at least four pints of blood; and I am certain that (under God) I owe my life to your Medicine. For the benefit of the public I give you free liberty to publish this letter, and am,

Sir, Your most humble Servant,

Robert Andrews.

In December, 1765, Mr. Thomas Silk, by a violent fall, had the misfortune to rupture a blood-veffel. The evacuations were copious ; he frequently discharging the blood not only by vomiting, but by stool and urine. In this melancholy and desperate situation he continued many days ; during which time he had the advise of Dr. - - - a physician of great eminence, but without success. By *his order* he attended *at the* COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, in Warwick-Lane, where, being told that *they would* THINK of *his Case*, as it was a *very DANGEROUS One*, it was recommended to him *to go home and keep his bed*: labouring therefore under the most alarming apprehensions for his life, he sent for the Styptic Elixir, and was perfectly cured by taking three bottles of it.

I am ready to make the truth of this certificate appear, whenever called upon for that purpose.

Thomas Silk.

April 19, 1766.

This is to certify, that Henry Smith, servant to Mr. James Freeman, engine-weaver, in Colchester-Street, White-Chapel, was on the 9th day of August, 1765, seized with a sickness at the stomach, attended with a giddiness, which caused him to puke and bring up a large cake of clotted blood, and in the space of two hours following he lost near two quarts, but is happily cured by Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir.

Henry Smith.

Witness *James Freeman,*
S. Dunch Freeman,

This is to certify, That I John Ashton, journeyman to Mr. Joseph Taylor, carpenter, at Hammersmith, on the 27th of April, 1764, in moving a large gate, got a strain which broke a blood-vessel in my stomach; I immediately voided a great deal of blood, and two days after there came off clotted blood, which was frequently the case for the space of eight months, during which time I had the advice of reputable practitioners to no effect; and was admitted a patient in the Westminster Infirmary three months, without success. In the beginning of January, 1765, I took Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines, and found relief by the first dose, which was repeated three or four days, and I thank God I have been quite free from loss of blood ever since, which is now five months. In testimony whereof I have set my hand this 2d day of June, 1765.

John Ashton.

Witnessed by *Richard Newmarch,*
Sarah Salesbury,

I Thomas Loveday, shopman to Mr. William Mace, woollen-draper and shop-seller, next door to the Bull-Inn, in Leadenhall-Street, London, think it my duty to inform the public, that I was, on Thursday the 11th of April, 1765, about the hour of one, seized with an uncommon sickness at my stomach, attended with a giddiness, which sickness caused me to puke. I brought up clotted blood; soon after I had a motion backwards, and on examining found near a pint of clear blood. These copious evacuations were repeated

repeated five times before eleven o'clock on the Friday night, when they came on so violent that I had three motions both upwards and downwards before twelve, being each time attended with convulsion fits, so that those about me thought I was dying. It was then proposed to send for Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines, which were immediately administered, and as soon as I had them in my stomach I found them operate like the pricking of a pin; in a few minutes I went to sleep, and continued so for near four hours; the rest of the night I was very easy, and in the morning I had tolerable good spirits, but very weak from the great loss of blood, which I believe was near three quarts. About eight o'clock I had a motion backwards, and found what came from me to be clotted blood; but (I think God) I have been quite free from loss of blood ever since, and recover my strength daily

Thomas Loveday.

Witnessed the 23d of April, 1765;

John Loveday,

Elizabeth Loveday,

Sarah Smith.

Mary Bishop, Servant to Mr. Bruford, in Windmill-Court, Coleman-Street, in April, 1766, by endeavouring to lift a large washing tub, overstrained herself and the next day was seized with a sickness at the stomach, and voided upwards a great quantity of blood. She was 'till the 11th of June following an out-patient in St. Bartholomew's hospital during which

which time she generally voided blood from her stomach three or four times a day. The physician who prescribed for her, finding all the remedies she had taken ineffectual, recommended to her to try what the *country air would do for her*. Despairing therefore of relief she began on the 12th of June to take this Styptic Elixir; and on the 15th of the same month she was perfectly free from her complaint, and has continued in good health ever since. Signed
Mary Bishop.

Witnessed by *William and Jane Brusford,*
Mary Burling.

William Bond, servant to Mr. William Connop, Tobacco - Cutter, received a like injury, from a strain, with that above recited, and was happily cured by taking two bottles of the same Medicine.

Margaret Currier, wife of Joseph Currier, Milkman, in Horseshoe-Alley, near the Ducking-Pond, Mile-End, on the 28th day of March, 1767, in lifting milk pails in haste, broke a blood-vessel, and for the three following days lost a great quantity of blood from her stomach; she had the assistance of an apothecary but without relief. On the 1st day of April she lost near three pints, and on the evening of the same day she discharged large quantities of clotted blood, but by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir was in six days enabled to go abroad and attend her Customers.

The marks † ‡ of *Joseph and Margaret Currier.*

Witnessed the 20th day of May, 1767,
Ellenor Johnson and Elizabeth Hume.

Mr. Biggin, at the King's-Head, in Church-Street, Deptford, who was for some time afflicted with a discharge of blood from the stomach, was cured by one bottle of Peirce's Styptic Elixir.

Mrs. Papivjon, wife of Mr. Papivjon, near Little-Moorfields, was three weeks afflicted with copious evacuations of blood, during which time she was attended by a physician without any relief, by taking two bottles of Peirce's Elixir, is perfectly cured.

C A S E S wherein the Bleeding in the Stomach was occasioned by breaking the Blood-Vessels in violent Fits of Coughing.

Mr. William Choppin, blacksmith, in Bell - Yard, Gracechurch - Street, London, was, in April, 1766, afflicted with a violent cough, which by over-straining burst a blood-vessel in his stomach, and occasioned him to lose a great quantity of blood; but by taking three bottles of Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir is perfectly cured of that complaint; in testimony whereof he has set his hand this 7th day of February, 1767.

William Chopping.

Witness *M. Chopping*, wife of *W. Chopping*.

To Mr. P E I R C E,

S I R, London, March 23, 1765.

I think it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received by your Medicines. I was for some time afflicted with a cough, and the latter end of February last it was so violent that it occasioned me to void a large quantity of blood upwards, which continuing near eight and forty hours, I was advised to try your Elixir, the fourth dose of which stopped the bleeding, and I have had no return since. This, for the good of others, you have free liberty to publish.

Mary Mayne, senior,

At the Golden Boot, near Hog-Lane,
Shoreditch.

Witness Gabriel Mayne,

Mary Mayne, junior.

London, to wit, Thomas Porter, coach-painter, in Little Moorfields, in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate Without, maketh oath and faith, that he had been afflicted with a violent cough for near a month, and that on Friday, the 13th day of April, 1764, he, this deponent, was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which occasioned him to void near half a pint of blood, by vomiting and spitting; that he continued so to do three or four times every twenty-four hours, for the four following days: that on Monday the 16th instant, in the after-

noon, he began to take Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, and that by taking three bottles thereof, he was entirely cured on the Friday following.

Thomas Porter.

Sworn at Guildhall, the 2d of May, 1764, before me, *Robert Ladbroke.*

This is to certify, that Mrs. Clipson, wife of Mr. Clipson, baker, in Gutter-Lane, was afflicted twenty-two months with a bleeding from the stomach; during which time she was attended by two reputable practitioners without effect; yet by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir is perfectly cured.

Ann Clipson.

Witnessed this 6th day of November, 1765.

G. Clipson.

Thomas Westwood, glass-blower, in the service of Humphry Bowles, Esq; of Cock-Hill, Ratcliff-Highway, had the misfortune to burst a blood-vessel by a violent fit of coughing. The discharge of blood from his stomach was frequent (generally three times in the day) and violent, for the space of ten days; 'till he was reduced to the greatest extremity. A physician was called in, who administered such remedies as the nature of the case seemed to demand; but without success. His friends, at length, finding his case desperate, sent for the Styptic Elixir, and by the use of two bottles he was perfectly restored to his former state of health.

Thomas Westwood.

This

This is to certify, that I David Turner, Servant to James Gordon, Esq; in Bell-Court, Mincing-Lane, near Tower-Street, London, had the misfortune on the 21st of May, 1765, to burst a blood-vessel in my stomach, and in the space of thirty-six hours, had six very copious evacuations of blood both upwards and downwards; the last was attended with a convulsion fit; but, thank God, I am perfectly relieved from that malady by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines, which, as soon as I had them in my stomach, I found to act upon the ruptured parts, and have been free from loss of blood ever since. In testimony whereof I have set my hand, this 3d day of June, 1765. *David Turner.*

Witnessed by *James Avis,*
Elizabeth Price,
Celin Temple,
Elizabeth Turner.

This is to certify, that Mrs. Slade, at Balls-Pond, near Newington-Green, being afflicted many months with loss of blood from the stomach, and was attended by reputable practitioners without effect, is happily cured by Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines.

Mr. Middleditch, at the Gun-Powder-Office, in Budge-Row, who by coughing burst a blood-vessel, and in a small space of time lost near three pints of blood, is happily cured by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines.

Mr.

Mr. Wall, at Mr. Eastgate's, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was upwards of two Years afflicted with a cough, which occasioned him frequently to lose small quantities of blood from the stomach, which he is now quite freed from, by taking Mr. Peirce's Elixir.



CASES of Spitting of Blood from Disorders in the Lungs.

On the 19th of January, 1767, I received the under-mentioned letter from Mr. Thomas Hillman, apothecary, at Newcastle-under-line:

To Mr. P E I R C E.

S I R,

I have been for more than a year past subject, at times, to spitting blood from the lungs, accompanied with a violent cough. During this space of time I have often had recourse to, and always been relieved by, your Styptic Elixir; of which Dr. ----- who attends me has frequently been a witness. As I have found it so beneficial to myself, I have often recommended it in similar cases, and always with success. I am Sir, &c.

*Newcastle-under-line,
Jan. 19, 1767.*

Thomas Hillman.

Mifs

Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. Anderson, at the Queen's-head New-crane, afflicted for three months in almost the same manner as the last recited case. Dr. ----- who attended her pronounced the cause of the disease to proceed from the Lungs: however, she was happily cured by taking the Elixir for a short time.

Mr. John Davis, at the Three Cups, in Bread-Street, London, was for some time afflicted with loss of blood from the stomach, attended with a hectic fever, cough, night sweats, and large discharge of thick phlegm, intermixed with blood, but by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir, the third day the fever, cough and sweats were much abated, and on the seventh day so intirely disappeared that he was rendered capable to be in his business.

April 7, 1767.

John Davis.

Mr. John Robertson, at Mr. Struger's, baker, in Bedfordbury, was many weeks afflicted with a disorder in the lungs, and discharged great quantities of blood, in this alarming situation he was admitted an out-patient in St. George's hospital, but could obtain no relief; he then applied to Mr. Peirce, and by taking three bottles of his Elixir is entirely cured.

John Robertson.

CASES of Bleedings from Blows, Falls, &c.

Mr. Peirce, London, Jan. 5, 1764.

As I cannot write myself, I have got my friend to return you hearty thanks for the great benefit I have received by your Medicines. My case was as follows; On Christmas-Day I received a blow on my Stomach; the next morning I was very sore, and about nine o'clock I vomited a large quantity of blood; about four hours after, and at night, also in the middle of the night I did the same, this continuing 'till the Friday following. I was then informed you gave your Medicines to the poor gratis, which I took on the Saturday morning as directed; at night I vomited a large quantity, but, thank God, none since. As I owe my life to you, in duty bound shall ever pray.

The mark † of *John Reiley*,
Near the White Horse, King-James's-Stairs,
Wapping.

Witnessed by me, *Edmund Dalton*.

This is to certify, That I Matthias Beech, servant to Mr. Jabez Reed, plaisterer, in Crutched-Friars, being at work on the 23d day of October, 1765, at Tallow-Chandlers-Hall, by accident fell from the scaffold, ten feet

feet high, by which I broke some blood-vessel within, and was likewise much bruised, which occasioned me to void much blood off my stomach, and continued so to do for the three following Days; that on the evening of the fourth day, I took Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir, by which I found so great relief, as to be capable of going to work on the Wednesday following; and as a testimony whereof I have set my hand, this 5th day of November, 1765,

Matthias Beech.

Witnessed by me, *Jabez Reed.*

Mr. Marden, at the Ship and Star, Cock-Hill, by falling down a pair of stairs burst a blood-vessel, and for several days following lost much blood backwards, but by taking two bottles of Peirce's Styptic Elixir is happily cured.

Samson Marden.

March 30, 1767.



CASES of Bleeding from the Urinal Passage.

To Mr. P E I R C E.

S I R,

In justice to you, and for the good of mankind, I send you this account of the benefit I received by your Styptic Medicines: In the month of July, 1766, being at work on the roof of a house, by over-lifting myself I broke a blood-vessel, which caused me to discharge

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great

great quantities of blood by the urinary passage. I had the assistance of the ablest physicians in these parts, but without success. In the beginning of September following I took half a bottle of the Styptic Elixir, which effectually stopped the bleeding; and have been quite free from the loss of blood ever since. In testimony whereof I have set my hand this 17th day of September, 1767. *I am Yours, &c.*

Christopher Mitchelson,
Carpenter and Joiner, in the Town of Berwick
upon Tweed.

Mrs. Sarah Pottinger, wife of Mr. Thomas Pottinger, at the Dog and Duck, near Greenland-Dock, Rotherhithe, was six weeks afflicted with a discharge of blood by the urinal passages, occasioned by a stone in the kidneys, and was attended by a physician, who declined his visits, yet by taking Peirce's Styptic Elixir is perfectly relieved from the hemorrhage, and has had no symptoms of a return.

March 9, 1767.

Thomas and Sarah Pottinger.

This is to certify, that Mr. Walker, Master of the Workhouse, on Bethnal-Green, having been afflicted three Years and upwards with voiding blood from the urinal passage, occasioned by a blow received with falling over a short post in a dark evening, is cured by Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines.

CASES

*C A S E S of the Bloody-Flux.**St. Christopher's, Feb. 25, 1766.**Mr. P E I R C E.**S I R,*

I take the liberty of acquainting you of the great efficacy of your Styptic Elixir and Powders. Capt. Gibbon, of the ship Sandy-Point, brought to this island a small quantity of each; and as I had several negroes very ill of the bloody-flux, who had received no relief by any medicines before given to them by the doctor, I went to Capt. Gibbon for a few bottles of the Elixir and Powders; and gave them according to the Directions. The first dose checked the disorder; and by giving not more than one bottle of Elixir to each negroe cured all it was administered to. I likewise tried the Powders, and found that they stopped external bleedings immediately. *I am, Sir, &c.*

*J. Verchild.**Mr. P E I R C E.**S I R,*

In my passage from the coast of Africa to Carolina, I had several negroes much afflicted with the bloody-flux. The surgeon on board used such medicines as he thought proper, but without success. As I had some of your Styptic Medicines on board, I prevailed on the surgeon to try the Elixir, which cured every negroe it

was administred to; particularly one negroe boy, who was deemed incurable, but in a few days was perfectly recovered; and as well as any of the slaves on board. I likewise made several trials of the Powders in several cases, which fully answered the purpose you mention in your printed Directions. In testimony whereof I have set my hand this 8th day of September, 1766.

John M^r Neill,

Master of the Elizabeth.

Mr. John Robertson, Mate to Capt. Riddle, of the Ship Roman Eagle (who was for some time afflicted with the bloody-flux, and took several medicines without any success) was cured by taking one bottle of Peirce's Styptic Elixir. In testimony whereof he hath set his hand this 29th day of September, 1767.

John Robertson.

Bance-Island, June, 1765.

*To Mr. THOMAS PEIRCE,
S I R,*

I received your favours the 3d of April, 1765. Beg leave to acquaint you, that we have tried your Styptic Elixir internally, and find it to be very good in fluxes: As we had none of your Powders, we could not make any trials in green wounds, therefore desire you'll send some by the first opportunity, and remain,

Your humble and obedient Servant,

David Sterling, Deputy Governor.

To Mr. THOMAS PEIRCE,

S I R,

Falmouth, Dec. 20, 1764.

On my passage from Cadiz, Bryan Murphy, a seaman on board my ship the Ellen, was for several days excessive ill with a bloody-flux, continually voiding blood. He frequently drank tent wine, &c. but found no relief. On account of the bad weather, and to avoid being wet forward, he frequently went to the Main-chains to ease himself. The mates frequently told me they always saw him void blood in such a manner that he could not live long, unless relieved. On the 2d instant I went on my duty, when all hands were called, and I missed the said Murphy. On asking for him, the mate told me he was in bed, and could no longer do duty, nor even walk; when recollecting I had some of your Elixir on board, I sent him one of your bottles, and a bottle of tent wine, and was agreeably surprised to see him on deck in the evening, and at his duty; he kept his watch that night, and the next day was perfectly well, having taken only two thirds of a bottle. This I attest, and shall always keep some of your Elixir by me.

Yours, &c.

Thomas Reynolds,
Commander of the Ellen.

This is to certify, that Robert Shaw, a seaman, who came by the Run with me from Jamaica, after being on board a week or ten days, was taken with the flux in such a manner,
that

that he was incapable of his duty for eight weeks, and was so when he came on shore, and was discharged.

Christopher Stephenson,
Commander of the Lady Juliana.

This is further to certify, that Robert Shaw, mariner, now sailing with Mr. James Reed, in the Newcastle trade, and who lately sailed with Mr. Christopher Stephenson, of the Lady Juliana, in the Jamaica trade, saith, That he was afflicted sixteen weeks, on board and on shore, with a bloody-flux; that he could find no relief, 'till he took Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, and that by taking two bottles thereof, he found his desired cure. In testimony whereof he hath set his hand, this 4th of September, 1764.

Robert Shaw.

Witness *Margaret Evans,*
Thomas Benison.

This is to certify, that William Stewart, son of William Stewart, next door to the Cock Alehouse, opposite the London-Hospital, in Mile-End-Road, was afflicted with a bloody-flux four months, during which time he had the advice of two eminent physicians, and strictly followed their prescriptions, but without effect; the child being reduced so low by the great loss of blood, that it was thought he could not survive. We were then advised to try Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, by the use of which he has happily obtained a perfect

perfect cure. In testimony whereof, and for the benefit of those who are in the like manner afflicted, I have set my hand, this 19th day of November, 1764. *William Stewart.*

A gentlewoman in Titchfield-Street, near Oxford-Market, was afflicted several days with the same complaint, and was attended the whole time by a reputable practitioner to no effect, but is happily released from that malady, by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir.



C A S E S incident to the Fair Sex.

London to wit, Mary Humphrys, wife of John Humphrys, of Bennitt's-court, White-street, in the parish of St. George's, Southwark, in the County of Surry, maketh oath and faith, She was afflicted with a violent hemorrhage during eleven weeks, without intermission, having in vain tried all other methods for her relief, until she had taken one bottle of Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, by which Medicine she received the desired cure, and has ever since been free from that complaint, and enjoyed her perfect health. *Mary Humphrys.*

Sworn at Guildhall, London, the 24th day of January, 1764, before me, *Charles Asgill.*

This is to certify, that in the Month of September, 1762, by an injury I received from
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an accident in child-birth, I languished under a violent inward bleeding, attended with a great weakness, until the month of June, 1764, during which time I tried all methods for relief, but could find none. In the latter end of the same month I began to take Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, and by using three bottles found my desired cure; as a testimony whereof, and for the benefit of those that are thus afflicted, I have set my hand, the 27th of September, 1764.

Mary Williams,

At Mrs. Woodworth's, near Pitfield-street, Hoxton-square.

Mrs. N s, at Tottenham, in Middlesex, who had been afflicted for seven months, is perfectly cured by taking one bottle of Mr. Peirce's Elixir.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, wife of James Allen, of Camomile-street, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, was afflicted with a violent hemorrhage, attended with a great weakness for many months, and could find no relief; but by taking three bottles of this Elixir for inward bleedings, was perfectly relieved, and enjoys a regular state of health. In testimony whereof she hath set her mark, the 5th day of June, 1764.

The mark † of *Elizabeth Allen.*

Witness *Edward Major,*

Martin Sawyer.

A gentle-

A gentlewoman in St. Paul's Church-yard, London, being afflicted with an hemorrhage many months, with very little intermission, tried many things without effect, but by taking two bottles of this Elixir, was relieved, and enjoys a perfect state of health.

A gentlewoman in Ratcliff-Highway, being afflicted many months after a miscarriage, with a very bad hemorrhage, which baffled the skill of two eminent physicians, was happily relieved by taking two bottles of Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings.

A lady at Barnsley, in Yorkshire, who had a violent hemorrhage for many months after a miscarriage (all other medicines proving ineffectual) is relieved from that complaint, by taking one bottle of Mr. Peirce's Elixir for inward bleedings, and rendered perfectly well.

A lady in Margaret-street, near Cavendish-square (sister to the above) was afflicted a whole year and upwards, and after baths and all other medicines had proved ineffectual, was perfectly relieved by taking one bottle of this Elixir, and continues in perfect health.

Were it necessary many more cases of this sort might be given, but these are so well authenticated that it is hoped they will be sufficient.

CASES of Green-Wounds.

London to wit, Thomas Nichols, of the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, Labourer, maketh oath and faith, that a pig of lead falling on his great toe, it was thereby cut through, and much bruised; that it continued to bleed upon the least motion for the three following days, and that he could find no means of stopping it 'till the fourth day, when Mr. Peirce's Powders being applied, the bleeding immediately stopped, and had no return; that, upon examination (the nail being cut off) the bone was found to be fractured, and had a very offensive smell. A small quantity of the aforesaid Powders being dissolved in a little warm water, the wound was washed with it, and so repeated two or three times a day, and that on the tenth day the bone exfoliated, and in twenty-one days the wound was compleatly cured.

Thomas Nichols.

Sworn at Guildhall, London, the 19th day of June, 1764, before me, Francis Cokayne.

Mrs. Hannah Collier, of King-Street, Tower-Hill, in the morning of the 7th day of November, 1766, was taken with a fit, and, falling, received a large wound on the back of her head, which divided an artery. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who endeavoured to take up the artery with the needle. Finding that to be impracticable without enlarging the wound to come at the vessel, the agaric was next applied, but without success. After that other stypticks

styptics and tight bandages were applied ; but to no purpose. These methods failing, Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines were tried ; and in five minutes time the bleeding was entirely stopped to the amazement of all present. This I aver to be strictly true. *Hannah Collier.*

Witness *Collier*, son to Mrs. *Collier*,
Henrietta Collier, the daughter,
George Lambert.

Nicholas Browning, a servant to Mr. Samuel Tipp, Baker, in Fenchurch-Street, received a large wound on the thick part of his hand, two of his fingers were likewise cut an inch in length, and to the bone ; notwithstanding which the wounds were cured in ten days, by using Mr. Peirce's Powders as directed in his printed Directions. In testimony whereof he hath set his hand, the 5th day of June, 1764.
Nicholas Browning.

Witness, *Samuel Barrow.*

Mr. Penny, wine-cooper, living near Gold-Square, Tower-Hill, received a wound an inch in length upon the back of his hand by an oyster-shell, whereby the leader of his fore-finger was wounded ; which injury had been received six days, and the part much swelled and inflamed before he applied these Medicines : but by the use of them was cured in eight days.

Thomas Penny.

Mr. William-Peter Knowlton, cork-cutter, in Mark-Lane, near Fenchurch-Street, London, received a lacerated wound in the palm of his hand, more than an inch in length, by the teeth

of a large mastiff dog; the back of his hand was likewise much bit; but was happily cured in eight days, by washing the wound three times with the water that some of the Powder had been dissolved in. *William-Peter Knowlton.*

James Fawset, an apprentice to Mr. Reeves, wheelwright, at the Golden-Cross, in Long-Acre, received a long wound on his knee with an axe, and was cured in a few days by the use of these Medicines.

A porter at the King's-Head tavern, in Fenchurch-Street, received an incised wound on his wrist, by which the carpal artery was divided; but the hemorrhage was instantly stopped by means of these Medicines.

This is to certify, that I Edward Shipston, Ticket-Porter, at Mr. Hill's, Peruke-Maker, in Fenchurch-Street, having received a large deep wound across my hand by a broken bottle, was cured in eight days by the use of Mr. Peirce's Styptic Powders. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal, this 20th of November, 1765. *Edward Shipston.*

Witness, *Thomas Hughes.*

William Purser, of the snow Alexander, Emanuel Hughes, Master, had the misfortune of a pair of double jacks to fall on the top of his foot, the 22d of June, 1766, at Leghorn, wherein one claw of the dagger went near half through his foot, and by applying Mr. Peirce's Powders four or five times was entirely cured. In testimony whereof he hath set his hand.

William Purser,

Witness, *John Purser, mate of the snow.*

*C A S E S of violent Bleedings from the Nose,
relieved by these Styptic Medicines.*

Mr. James Upward, plaisterer, in White-Lion-Court, Throgmorton-Street, near Broad-Street, was several months afflicted with a bleeding from the nose, during which time he was attended by Mr. L — —, an apothecary, near his own dwelling, without success, but is happily cured by these Medicines.

James Upward.

To Mr. T H O M A S P E I R C E,

S I R,

February 5, 1765.

I think it incumbent on me to inform you of the benefit I have received by your Medicines. I was, on the 15th of October last, seized with a bleeding at the nose, caused by a strain, which broke a blood-vessel; the bleeding continued ten days moderately, but the five following it was so violent that I lost many quarts, during which time I was attended by a physician, &c. but all they administered did not stop it. I then heard of your Medicines, and had one bottle of Elixir, and one of Powder; on taking the first dose I found myself much better; the third dose entirely stopped the bleeding, and I continued well nine weeks, when I had a return (occasioned by over-exercise) which lasted one week, during which time I lost I believe a pint. I then sent for another bottle of Elixir, and took about half of it, which I am persuaded has cured my unhappy disorder. *I am, Sir, your humble Servant,*

William Watts,

Near the Ship Tavern, Ratcliff-Cross.

Witness, Thomas Parkinson.

Mr. Charles Loveland, of the Parish of St. Mary Guildford, in the county of Surry, was cured of the same complaint, by the first application of the Elixir.

This is to certify, that Mr. John Price, at the sign of the Queen's-Landing, upon Wapping-Wall, was, on the 19th day of October, 1765, seized with a violent bleeding from the nose, which continued for the three following days, and the loss of blood very great; was relieved by the first application of Mr. Peirce's Styptic Powders, and has had no return. *J. P.*

This is to certify, That I Morgan Williams, gardener, at Low-layton, in Essex, was afflicted for the space of two months, with a bleeding from the nose; the last fourteen days it was very violent, and the quantities very great. I had tried many means, but could find no relief, 'till I used Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines, which, on the first application, stopped the bleeding, and I have been free from loss of blood ever since, which is now upwards of two months.

Morgan Williams.

Witnessed June 3, 1765. *Benjamin Bevis,*

Eliz. Williams.

This is to certify, that Ann Nixon, at Mr. George Pepp's, tallow-chandler, in the Minories, was afflicted for the space of three weeks with a bleeding at the nose; the last ten days it was very violent; during which time she had the advice of a reputable practitioner.

tioner to no effect; but thank God she is happily released from that malady, by using Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines, and now enjoys a good state of health. In testimony whereof she hath set her hand.

Ann Nixon.

Witnessed June 1, 1765, *Thomas Lancaster,*
George Pepp.

Edward Doran, at the Spread-Eagle, Gracechurch-street, in September, 1766, was seized with a violent bleeding from the nose, which continued several hours without intermission. A gentleman was called in, who applied variety of Stypticks without success; at last Mr. Peirce's Styptic was sent for, which stopped it in a few minutes, and he has since had no return of his complaint. This I aver to be strictly true.

Edward Doran.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, at Mrs. Carter's, in Star-Alley, Fenchurch-street, was on the 4th day of May, 1766, about two in the morning seized with a bleeding from the nose, which continued several hours without intermission; but was cured by the first application of Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines. *Elizabeth Spencer.*

Mr. Hodgson, attorney in Couney-Court, Gray's-Inn; was many months afflicted with a bleeding from the nose, the last attack continued several hours without intermission; many stypticks were applied without success, but was stopped by the first application of Peirce's Styptic Medicines.

Hodgson.

Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. Clay, in Vine-Court, near Mile-End, was seized with a bleeding from the nose, which continued twelve hours, and could find no means to stop it 'till Mr. Peirce's Medicines were used, which stopped it on the first application, and has had no return since.

Mr. Smith, salesman, in Smithfield, was several weeks afflicted with a bleeding at the nose, and could find no means to stop it 'till he used Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines, with which he is cured, having had no return for upwards of three months.

In like manner Mr. George Peirce, in Lothbury (one of the clerks of the Bank) was afflicted with a bleeding from the nose for near twelve hours. A surgeon was consulted; but all applications by him proved ineffectual; and he was at last cured by using Mr. Peirce's Styptic Elixir.

Mr. John Barnes, of the ship Minerva, was violently afflicted with a bleeding at the nose, but was happily cured by taking Mr. Peirce's Styptic Medicines.

F I N I S.

